Every university and woman's college without exception, so far as the figures have been annonced, reports the largest enrolment this fall which ever has been registered. In the cothe of astitutions the percentage of inorease among women is greater than among

that the general prosperity of the country is not wholly confined to the "full dinner pail," but extends to the brain as well as the stomach; second, that a considerable portion of the accumulated wealth is being directly applied for the benefit of those who are not rich: third, that the number of women who are taking the his 'er ed ration" is augmenting every year.

Last year Barnard College had freshman class of fifty-four girls; this year there were nearly two hundred ap-Wellesley College has just dedicated a finely equipped \$10,000 se valory, the gift of Mrs. John C. Whitin, Vashas broken ground for a \$50,000 biological laboratory. Radeliffe is about beginning a \$50,000 hall of residence, the gift of Mrs. David P. Rusball. Rochester University has just opened its doors to women, and last work in that elly was laid the cornerstone of the new \$200,000 Machanics' Institute, the gift , of Mrs. George Eastman, which opens every

Perhaps the most significant event in this connection will be the dedication on Nov. 6 of inity College at Washington, D. C. This is the first large i stitution built by the Catholic Church for the 'gher education of women, and is the intention to make it rank with Bryn Mage and the other great non-sectarian women's colleges.

In a sermon recently delivered at Rome by shop Spalding of Peoria, Ill., he said:

Since it is our duty to ed cate, it is our duty to give the best education, and first of all to give the best education to woman; for she, as mother, is the ab-God appointed educator. What hope is there of genuine progress, in the religious life espeif we leave her uneducated? Where woman is ignorant man is coarse and sensual, where her reon is but a superstition he is sceptical and irrev-

If we are to have a race of enlightened, noble and brave men, we must give to woman the best education

the plast al strain, and that even if mind and mus le were equal to the demands it would totally unfit her for marriage and mother-As soon as she got a chance she proved that these old fogles would have been stoned to death as false prophets if they had lived a few centuries earlier. Now their mossybacked descendants are solemnly setting forth the same ancient age-encrusted, fossilized, petrified, before-the-flood objections to alowing woman a voice in government. When she gats this she ought to advise these prehistoric cave-dwelling alarmists to fall off the earth, for they will be henceforth and everlastingly out of a job.

to the ejucation of women. Great Britain lags a little behind, but she is trying to catch up. France is giving her women the best possible opportunities in this cirection. In the French institutions for what is called the higher a meation there were enrolled in 1880 1,000 women. In 1800, 20,000. In the other European countries there is a distrostion to open the universities to girls, but a lack of the necessary preparatory schools. Germany, who gives to men educational advantages which are not surpassed in the word, is not abreast with most civilized nations in educating her women. The present Prussian Minister of Education has recently stated that a twelve years' course of uninterrupte study would make such demands on the mental and physical powers of girls that, after graciuation, they would be unfitted for life's work. Only a him red years behind the times, that's all. There is, however, some advance along this line even in Germany.

Janan has shown her characteristically progressive spirit in providing already a university education for new women. Even Honduras had established an American college for girls and little Porto Rico sends up to know if Chicago University will not take some of her men and women too. It may be said in general terms that the modern tendency of all civilized nations is in the direction of educating women. Without education they must remain in an infarior position, with education there is no limit to their possible achievements.

it to their possible achievements.

Along this line the Boston Herald said a few ays ago:

parison with the great awakening parison with the great awakening ard art provokes an contivates. Of all special sour ard art provokes an contivates, the most general, the stong it is the most practical, the most general, the stong it is the most practical, the most general, the

ext of than all the consols and interestics.

I wild condine them wholly to the "feeble seek ried literary and scientific enthusises," and forbid them this "groat awakaning atellectual ardor." It would deprive them treiv of this "most practical, most general most affective of all special educations, only the same spirit a few generations of the commercial preeminence of Venice and that intervened between the voyage of the tracking them will be great discoverer, improvements of importance had been made in shipbuilding.

Quirmi sailed for the north in the days of the commercial preeminence of Venice and

of elections. This is not gallant, but it is true. There may be a few exceptional orators, like Mrs. Diggs and Mrs. Lease and Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster, who have considerable political power, but an my the other millions of women not one in a thou and can influence one vote. It is a waste of good morey to use any of it in employing women to do campaign work. In such small matters even as sending out circulars and canvassing precincts, which, various partisan women are delighted to do for the erganizations they favor, it would be much wiser to employ men, who could give not only service but ballots. The feminine "spellbinders" are not allowed by the national committees to expend their elequence on any women except those of the four Sintes where they can vote The party machinery is not used to manufacture "indirect influence."

When Mr Bryan went to the opera house in Young ton, Ohio, a few days ago, to make his speech, he found the women of the city had gone early and filled nearly every seat. He made the best of the situation and declared that "in this contest the woman is as much interested as the man." He then urged the mothers to study the political issues "in behalf of their boys," and rictured with his own peerless eloquence the ruin that would come upon the article printed in Christiania.

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

GIFTS BY WOMEN IN 1899 TO COLLEGES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Wellesley, Radeliffe and Other Colleges Profit
by Their Generality-Irinity College, First
Roman Catholic Institution for the Higher
Roman Catholic Institutio

When Gov. Roosevelt said in his speech a Columbus, Ohio, "We ask no special privilege; we only ask equal rights for every man, black or white, if he shows himself entitled to those or white, if he shows himself entitled to those rights; a fur field, fair play, no favor, simply justice—the audience went wild, shouled "That's the talk" and cheered and yelled their approval of this declaration. Yet this is the sum total of all that women have asked for themselves and been steadily denied for half a century. They have been more than denied—they have been ridiculed, denounced and insulted for saying only, "We ask no special privilege, we only ask equal rights, a fair field, lair play, no favor, simply justice."
Why is this demand so glorious when made in behalf of a man, so reprehensible when made in behalf of a woman?

Every newspaper for the past week has kept standing at the head of its editorial column this appeal: "Register! register! Now is the fime. Don't neglect it. It is of supreme importance to get out a full vote. Let all citizens appear in person and put their names on the list, thus making sure of their right to vote on election.

Notice the phrase "right to vote." It is never

Notice the phrase "right to vote." It is never put in any other way, in the United States Constitution, the State Constitutions, Legislative documents, newspaper editorials, political speeches always the "right to vote." But when women say, "If it is a 'right, we cannot be forbidden to exercise it," men answer, "Oh, it isn't a right, it is a 'privilege' and it hasn't been conferred on vot."

Notice also the phrase "all citizens." The same Constitution which declares suffrage a "right," also declares women to be "citizens." In response to one of these appeals to register Suan B. Anthony in 1872, as a citizen of the United States and of New York, and a resident of Rochester for twe, ty-seven years, registered in her ward and voted. For this she was arrested, committed to jail, refused trial by jury and fined sion.

The conclusion to be drawn is that when and fined \$100.

The conclusion to be drawn is that when the conclusion to be drawn is that when the constant of the state of the state

At the opening of Cornell University President Schurman said there was need of educated men and women in politics at the present time, and urged the students to acquain themselves with the great questions now before the American people, among them being trusts, expansion, standards of value, the negro problem, and the Chinese situation.

expansion, standards of value, the next prob-lem and the Chinese stuation.

At the opening of Raddiffe, Dean Irwin, unless the news apers have misrepresented her, in her opening address admonished the girls not to go on the street without gloves and not to cross the Harvard campus without a chaperon. All of which comes of being an "annex."

it is possible for her to receive. She has the same whatever may be known, to do whatever is fair and just and good. In souls there is no sex. If we leave half the race in ignorance, how shall we hope to lift the other half into the light of truth and love? There is a wide and deep guif between this gran! utterance and the pamphlets which were published by eminent divines only a couple of hundred years ago to prove that women had no souls. If we reach book over only the short span of fifty years we shall fluid many sermons and learned articles and legislative speeches declaring that the brain of woman was not capable of receiving a college education; that her body could not endure the physical strain, and that even if mind and

It is a very unprogressive and behind-the-times State which is not having or getting ready to have an annual meeting of its Federation of Woman's Clubs. That of Colorado was held at Cañon City last week and all the business houses were decorated with the club colors. Women den't get neglected on account of realities in that State. One woman said if this craze continued to increase she was afraid they would share the fate o. Ab 1. Another said it looked ominous when woman, who had been so long contented with a broomstick, now demanded a club. Another observed that a new occuration had been obened for women, that of witing papers and selling them to club members. One speaker advised any spinster who was discontented with her lot to build a house on it and ask some good man to share it with her. One remarked that instead of going to church and singing. We shall know each other there, it would be better to save time by beginning the acquaintance here. The editor of the Western Club-Woman said: "A writer in the Nineteenth Century has discovered that men have to per cent, more brains than women—and is amazed. No wonder. Nobody ever would have guessed it."

Those Colorado women have such a bright and breezy way of saying what they think. They are not afraid of hurting "the cause."

The Barbers' Union at Springfield, Mass., has refused to admit women although these barbers advertise "ladies" hair dressing" as a branch of their calling. The laundry business in New York and in all of the large cities is being monopolized by men, who continue to complain that women are "invading" their demain of work. Such examples as these, which may be seen on every hand, remind one of an ancedote of two little children who were sitting on an ottoman in rather close quarters. Finally Johnny said: "Mary, there would be more room for me on this otternan if one of us was to get off."

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

The First Time a South European Vessel Sailed as Far North as Norway.

The journal of the Norwegian Geographical Society at Christiania has just published a short account of the unfortunate voyage made by the Italian trader, Pietro Quirini, to the coast of Norway in 1482, sixty years efore Columbus discovered the Western World. This long voyage in the open Atlantic is of interest in the history of navigation, for it was the first time that a sailor of of intellectual | South Europe took his vessel so far to the north. In this journey Quirini skirted nearly all the coasts of Europe in a little vessel that was considerably inferior to those in which Columbus crossed the ocean; for, in the sixty years that intervened between the voyage of the

Genoa. At that time there were no less than olleges.

Hereld may say that it meant a "cam"instead of an "clottlen," and t'at women
in its election it advantage be reading
in its election advantage be reading
in or; and attending the public meetings.

But they had developed no trade with the North-But they had developed no trade with the North men and Quirini thought it was time to break

the ground. He had heard that up in Norway the people could not raise the grape but that they had become fond of wine and there was a good market for it. He was told that a considerable quantity of the wine of South Europe sold in France and England was reexported to Norway and sold at a good round profit Here was a chance to open direct trade with a states and eatch such crumbs as Italian took his vessel to the Pireus, loaded with a caree of the such crumbs as Italian took his vessel to the Pireus, loaded with a caree of the pireus of the pir with a cargo of Greek wines and then turned the nose of his little craft straight for Gibraltar. All went well until the vessel had passed the ports of England, where Mediterranean ships were often seen. But as Quirini was approaching his destination a great storm arose that finally wrecked all his hopes as well as his vessel. He found himself unable to make port and was driven by a furious blast along an uncharted coast. He tried to keep out to sex away from the dangers of Norway's west shore but unfortunately he did not get far enough out to avoid the islands and he was driven upon the rocks of one of the Lofotens, where his vessel went to pieces and his wine was mixed with salt water. There was no record for a long time thereafter of any attempt by trading ships of South Europe

to establish direct relations with Norway. Two reports of the ill-fated voyage published in Venice in 1881. One of them was written by Quirini himself and the other by his helmsman, Antonio di Corado, Geog-raphers have found that the geographical data in these reports are correct and regard the documents as reliable. They are the basis of POEMS WORTH READING.

Winter Song. Translated from the Norwegian of Bjornstjern Bjornson by A. B. Ronna.)

> Summer alumbered in winter's arms. Winter tose and he tucked her in: "Hush." he said to the harbor's din. 'Hueh." he said to the brooks and farms; Stlent grew then the forests grim. Naught was heard but the creaking limb.

All the good that gave summer joy Winter tenderly stored away: Rest it found after toll and fray, Tiny seed and the sprout so coy Hid like kernels in hardened nuts, Earth was crumbling around the ruts.

All the ills that made summer ache, Pest seed, sickness and harvest blight, Winter banished in frost and flight: Statuless, summer in peace shall wake, Laved in anow and the winter winds, Hailed by quicken'd and healthy minds.

O'er the brow of the sleeper fair Winter painted a splendid dream. Star lit. vivid in north light's stream; On it bore her to visions rare, During the lengthy winter night, Then she open'd her eyes so bright.

5. Winter, scolded as harsh and drear, Lives for that which he must not see: He, though scolded for murder, be Guards and purges our land each year; Then he hides in the mountains wide Till it grows cold at eventide.

A Poem of Passion. (Written for the Lyre.) From the Denrer Econing Post. As ever were brought to a maid's attention.
The same old storr of long ago.
Sufficiently aged to draw a pension,
Yet ever preclous and ever dear
To a hoodooed maiden's attentive ear!

He talked of a heart like a captive bird.
That heat at the bars of its short-rib prison.
And would know no rest till it heard the word.
From my own ripe lips that would make me his'n!
He told of a future of joy supreme.
How of love's sweet nectar we'd get a jag on!
Of blisses sweet as the riches; cream.
My mother got from the red milk wagon,
And never a pettyring care would come.
To jar the soul of his sugar pium!

One strong arm girdled my slender waist,
And his words on the breese as bubbles floated
As he begged for a little sample taste
Of the lips that he knew were sugar-o-ated.
I told him nay-or, mayhan, 'twas nisEuthe wouldn's stand for a mild rebuffal,
And when he tasted he wouldn't quit
Till his breath was bust in the blasful shuffe,
And he spake me thanks for a feast he said
Was fit for the gods of whom he'd read!

But why go into the details when
The soul that is prompting this tender story.
And even the point of my puiseless pen
Is eager to tell the resultant glory!
He said he longed to corral a wife,
But never before was he fully suited,
And ask'd me if I would share his life,
And I told him yes, till the bugle tooled.
And he spake his rapture in words of fre
Too hot to print in the Lost Creek Lyre!
MARGUERITA ANGELIA HAMM.

### The Scorcher.

From the Morning Oregonian I come from somewhere up the street, I make a sudden sally To knock a copper off his feet And scuttle down an alley.

I ring my bell to territy The walking population, For when I'm in c adi ion Can frighten all creation

I ring and ring to let them know There's trouble for them brewing. For when I come or when I ro. There's always something doing. I ride in front of troll y cars.
And they reverse their power;
I never use the handle bars
At thirty miles an hour.

The children all with terror shrick When I go past them humming. Their mothers are too scared to speak\* When e er they see me coming.

I ring and ring to let them know Por when I come or when I go
There's always something doing.

To splash the mud on passers-by I scorch right through the gutter; I love to hear the women cry And hear the fat men splutter. I fold men's hats off as I pass.

And say I'll see them later. And then bear down upon a lass With a perambulator

I ride till I am out of breath.
But that will never pheese me.
I've got the public scarrd to death,
A fact which well repays me. I ring and ring to let them know There's trouble for them brewing, For when I come and when I go There's always something doing,

From the Boston Courter The fish have got beyond bitin' now in Meeker's An' it may be that is none to do the bitin'.

For you'll alt that 'thout a sitt waitin' for your reel to
whire

whire
All the mornin', an' your line'll never tighten.
But it seems to me an' Bill as it uster when we'd all
Half our boat with bass and other finny creeters.
An' our hooks flew in an out astitutes tously, about,
As our hands'd wag in fightin' off muskeeters. Folks'll wonder why we go that a fishin' when we

whow We'll be comin' hom- with nothin' for our trouble. An' they'll call us tarnal fools, same as with mowin' We'd go slashin' 'round for wheat in fields o'

But of course they never see that's more to Bill and me.
In the h-bin' than the marcenary ketchin',
An' that mebbe we can find food that's lodder to the In the mem'ry picters 'long the shores a-stretchin'. So we never say a word, but with olden habit stirred
Ev'ry summer we list skip the busy clamor.
An' we anchor in the boat, an' we set our lines affoat,
An' slient sit an' watch the pannerrammer;
Say! From each familiar nook leap the fishes to our
hee.

An' we feel, as mem'ry strikes a seven pounder.

All the bill of youth return, and our life are brighter An our heartbeats growin' stiddler and sounder.

Then from swati an' wood an' glen, come the volces not of men.

Tellin' other tales than war an' greed an' sorrer,
An' the silence come a to lay soothin' fingers on the day

An' make a restful offler for to-morrer.

An' when dusk with veivet hand wraps a mantle on the land where though star-lit medder stretches. need the fisher's soul doesn't always and In fist countin' up the fish his tackle ketches.

WADE WHIPPLE

## The Man Beneath the Bed.

From the Boston Courier. From the Haston Courier,
What cosmic whim has fathered him
Or made hi tible xist.
Carnot be tall by Salon old
Or learned chonologist:
He seems a dream, yet myriads deem
Him to life's vigor bred,
And by the score are looking for
The man beneath the bed.

Inquiring mind of womankind
Industrious search doth wage
Nig tatter night to big to light
This reasoned personage.
And though with all iney're hunting still.
Their efforts have but id
To hope uncrowned; they're never found
The man beneath the bed

This is a time when acts sublime
Ar-due to sex of Eve.
And who shall say, in coming day
What deed they may achieve?
Whome or her, to Christopher
Columbus'g nius wed.
Win meed of a all, and yet reveal
The man beneath the bed?

# From the Chicago Times-Herald.

There was a man in our town.
And he was wondrous wise:
He got some sticky paper which
He spread out for the files—
He spread it on a chair and then
Forgot that it was there.
And, being weary, sat him down
Upon that self same chair.

And when, at last, he rose to go
He wildly reached around
And danced in frenzy to and fro
Ano made a wicked sound:
"Of all the fools the one who first
Did think of catching files
On sticky paper was the worst!"
He said—and he was wise.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. The colors on the palette lie,
The crimson, brown and gray.
And Borens whisks around to keep
The gaping crowd away.

So fair October droops her eyes.
And, with sweet grace imbued,
Unlaces and takes off her things.
And poses in the nude. A. B. KISER. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

As to the proportion of French-Canadians in Canada, I notice in answer to a correspondent you say:
"It is probable that the French-Canadians form about 85 per cent of the population." This estimate is too high. According to the census of 1891, the French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec numbered 1,186,-346, and for the whole of the Dominion only 1,404,974, These are the figures of the census returns. As the total population of Canada in 1891 was 4,853,229, a little figuring will show that the French-Canadians form only about 29 per cent, of the Dominion's population.

P. E. CLIFE.

Is it absolutely necessary for a conductor on a pas-senger train to fulfil a term of service on a freight or baggage train beforehand? Can he start right away as conductor? If not, what branch of service does he have to commence with? SAT-4S-PAC. A passenger conductor must by experience qualify himself for that position; commencing as freight brakeman, next as freight conductor. He may become passenger conductor in ten years, if he is tactful, quick to decide and fearless of danger.

1. If an American citizen enter the service of a foreign military power without the permission of his own Government will be forfeit his American citizenship? 2. If this person should be taken prisoner while so engaged can be claim any kind of protection from the United States Government? W. I. 1. No. 2. No. Our Government can only ask that he shall be treated just as others prisoners are treated.

Having read one of Mr. Charles Beade's novels (the title of which I forget), I wish to inquire whether white alayery existed in this country previous to the Revolution (1776) or not. J. E. B.

The novel is "The Wandering Heir," we think. White men and women were held as bond-servants until they had worked out the cost of their passage;

they were sometimes sentenced to serve a certain number of years as bond-servants.

Can you answer the following questions as to the novel "Charlotte Temple": 1. Is the story supposed to be based on fact." 2. Is the grave of Charlotte Temple in Trinity Churchvaro her actual grave or a mere accident of name? 3. About what time is the niot of the story laid. The American Revolution? 4. When was the novel published? I am reading a smell duodecimo edition, and apparently the original edition, published by Fisher & Bro. A South Sixth street, Philadelphia. 14 Chatham Street, New York; 71 Court street, Boston: 64 Baltimore street, Baltimore: but it bears no date of publication. 5. Po you know the maiden name of Mrs. Rowson, the authoress of the book? 6. Was she an actress? 7. Was she born in Europe or in the United States.

1. Yes. The original title was "Charlotte Temple, 1. Yes. The original title was "Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Fruth." Charlotte Temple was really Char-

otte Stanley. 2. It is her real grave. 5. Just before the Revolution, 4, In London, in 1796; Allthone does not give the first American edition, 5. Has well; she was the only daughter of Lieut, William Haswell, R. N., whose property near Boston was confiscated by the Americans; he and his family were sent to England about 1777 78, 6, In 1792 98 she went on the stage in Edinburgh; in 1793 she came here, and retired from the stage in 1797. She died in 1824, aged 62. 7. She was born in Plymouth. England, in 1762. In the nevel Montrarille is said to represent Col. Montresor, British Commissary General in this country, who built the house at Richmond Hill occupied by Aaron Burr when he shot Hamilton, and still later turned into the Richmond Hill Theatre. The auggestion that "the hitter end" refers to the end of a cable at the bitte, on board ship, is correct. It is in the Century Dictionary and in Patterson's Nautical

What is the population of the city of London proper and the boundary of the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction?

DAILY READER.

At its greatest extent, London has a population

of about 4,435,018; these are the figures of tion within the county of London that territory over which the County Council has jurisdiction. The city, over which the Lord Mayor presides, has \$1,145 inhabitants. The boundaries of the city are as follows: From the Thames north through Middle Cemple Path, Chancery lane, Cursitor street, Castle street, Gray's Inn road, Exmouth street, Rosaman road, Amwell street, Claremont square. Pentonville road: east along City road, Brunswick place, Charles street, Old street: south along Shoreditch, Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate street; southeast along Camo-mile street, Bevis Marks, Duke street, The Minorles, Little Tower Hill, to the Thames, thence west to "the point or place of beginning."

I and a friend of mine have had a friendly dispute concerning the relative illegitimacy of Catholic and Protestant countries, my friend maintaining that illegitimacy was greater in Catholic countries than in Protestant countries, while I maintain that it is greater in Protestant countries. Will you include Porto Rico and Cuba as Catholic countries, and say whether you call Russia and Greece Catholicor Protestant countries?

E. W.

The figures are not conclusive. Sweden with 11 per cent, and Denmark with 10 per cent, of illegitimate births, are at the top of the Protestant list; but Uruguay with 22 per cent. Portugal with 14, and Austria with 14 per cent., are Roman Catholic. On the other hand, Ontario has a percentage of only 1.4 and Ireland one of 2.7 per cent. All the smaller countries, as well as the United States, are destitute of complete vital statistics. Russia and Greece have none, either.

1. A and B have an argument. A says a merchant going to any European country and buving a stock of goods can pay for the same with United States sliver dollars. B says the sliver dollars will be accepted for the market value of the silver in the silver dollar only. Which is right? 2. B also says that a person wishing to draw goods out of a bonded warehouse must pay for the goods in gold coin or paper money and that silver coin will not be accepted. Is he right? J. P.

1. D is right; they will be accepted only at about 50 per cent. discount from their face value. 2. Silver

will be taken: B is wrong. Kindly let me know what the average is that people live nowadays. It varies with the conditions of existence. In Mas-

sachusetts a baby is expected to live about forty years. in this State about thirty-three years. The average

 Would you kindly inform me what a St. Elmo's fire is?
 Also, when and where was H. M. S. Foyne blown up or wrecked, and if any lives were lost?
 SAILOR. . It is supposed to be of electrical origin. 2. The line of battle ship Boyne, 98 guns, was blown up at Portsmouth, England, May 4, 1794. A large number of persons lost their lives.

Please name the fastest steam vessel affoat and at what rate she went on her best trip. S. H. M.
The torpedo boat destroyer Viper, with Parsons's turbine engines, she made 34 35 knots an hour, reaching 37 knots a part of the time. She has not been

1. A born in Austria, comes to America at the age of 10 years. At 18 he enters the New York National Guard. If he returns for a visit to his native home can Austria compel him to serve three years in her army? 2. Being a member of the Nationi Guard at the age of 21 and desiring to vote must be take out first and second naturalization papers or can he get this ditionable papers at once, seeing he has been in the country eleven years. Yes; he is an Austrian subject still. 2. The fact that he is in the Guard makes no difference; he

must take out final papera When did Mrs. Langiry leave her home in the Isle of Wight to live in London. OLD READER. Mrs. Langury came to London in 1877 or 1878. Her daughter is about 20 years old.

Who in this country are entitled to "Eaquire" after their name? I mean in addressing a man by letter. It seems to be a title of courtesy given indiscriminately, but in order to settle a dispute I would like to know exactly who are entitled to this title. A. C. There is no law on the subject: anybody and every

peace, military officers and the higher civil officers should be esquires, if we followed the English custom: but even in England there is no settled rule.

J. McK.—Roscoe Conkling married a sister of Horatio Seymour; she lived in Utica. K .- The name of Shakespeare's river is pronounced

T. A. C .- Shertdan became Lieutenant General in 1869, when Sherman succeeded Grant as General; just before his death he was promoted General,

sists of about 896,000 officers and men; in war it would number about \$,500,000 men. A. J. K .- Your question involves too much law: you should consult a lawyer about your rights in

H H. -The Russian Army on a peace footing con-

relation to the joint bank deposits. have the highest rank; then come ministers, ministers resident, secretaries of embassy and of legation, and assistants generally. Consuls of whatever ranks

L. H. -- In taking a lady in to dinner the right arm

J. O'H. -Mr. Thomas Watson was not a member of the A. P. A. in 1896.

ing a will; witnesses are, however. Reader-Cleveland in 1882 had a larger majority for Governor than any other successful candidate received.

S. F. G .- Physicians say that grape seeds have never been found to be the cause of appendicitis, and that toothbrush bristles have been the cause in a

R. A. W. - Tourgenieff is pronounced as it is spelled - the accent on the second syllable. We find no origin for the expression. "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire."

PULITICAL NOTES.

Republicans have no reason to complain of Congressional elections to date. Eight members of the Fifty-seventh Congress have been elected, two in Oregon, two in Vermont and four in Maine, all eight Republicans.

Oregon cast 100,000 votes in the Presidential election of 1896; Vermont cast 65,000. Both States hold preliminary elections for State officers, Oregon in June and Vermont in September. This year the nibition vote of Oregon was 1,279 and of Vermont 1.278 -a difference of just one vote.

The basis of division of New York city into election districts is an average of 400 registered voters in each. the minimum being 250 and the maximum 600.

The Democratic Congressional Committee is figiring on the gain of one district in Texas. There was but one Republican in the last House from Texas, Arkansas, Louislana and Mississippi.

In the four successive Presidential elections of 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1990 there were only two candidates of each party and the defeated nominees of 1888 and 1892, Cleveland and Harrison respectively, are the two surviving Presidents. A surviving Presidential candidate, who has a somewhat complex record as such, is James B. Weaver of Iowa. Twenty years ago he ran for President of the United States on the National Greenback ticket and polled 300,000 votes. and twelve years afterward he ran as the Populist candidate for the Presidency, polling more than a million votes. Since 1892 the Populist party has been ominating Bryan.

New York county's share of the expense of the New York canals for 1900 is \$1,410,000. Kings county's share is \$352,000. To the canal fund Queen's county contributes \$50,000 and Richmond county \$24,000

The battle against militarism and monarchy, otherwise imperialism, does not amount to much in New England, where it started. Maine and Vermont went Republican in September and at the October town elections in Connecticut the Republicans increased their majorities compared with last year

of Washington bridge and the Third Avenue bridge has been let to the Barber Asphalt Company for \$45. Four years ago the officers of the Chicago stock yards refused to permit the use of Exchange Hall

meeting, addressed by Judge Yates, was held within the stock yards. From present indications at Washington the cost of the present census will be \$15,000,000. No previous

this rule has been auspended and a large Republican

Federal census of population has been so satisfactory or provoked so little criticism or censure as this one. There are two survivors among Prohibition can didates for the Presidency, John P. St. John of Kansas, who ran in 1884, and Joshua Levering of Mary-

land, who ran in 1896. In his home State Mr. Lever-

ing polled 5,922 votes, only 50 more than the Prohibition ticket received in the prior Presidential election. The Republican nominee for Comptroller on the New York State ticket is Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo, who was substituted on it for the late William J. Morgan, who died on the day following the Saratoga Convention. Erie county has been more largely repreented among Comptrollers than any other county in the State within recent years. Thirty years ago Asher P. Nichols of Eric was appointed Comptroller to fill a vacancy caused by the election of his predecessor to the Court of Appeals bench. His successor, a Republican, Nelson K. Hopkins, another Erie county man, was twice elected and he served four years. James A. Roberts of Buffalo was elected. n 1895 and he served for five years. William J. Morgan, also of Buffalo, was elected in 1898 and was in office at the time of his death. Mr. Knight, who will be elected as his successor, will be in office until Jan. 1, 1902. Business men in Buffalo enjoy high repute and New York State Comptrollers have necessarily much to do with the financial administration

A Sheriff in place of Augustus Acker and an Assem blyman in place of George Metcalfe are the only county officers to be elected in Richmond borough this year.

The Connecticut Legislature is made up of 276 members, 24 in the Senate and 252 in the House. basis of representation for Senators in Connecticut as fixed in 1828 is not less than eight nor more than twenty four districts, each county (there are eight) to have at least one Senator.

Chicago is to be redistricted into thirty-five wards averaging 45,500 residents. Under the proposed plan there will be two additional wards in the south side, and one less with north side, while the wes side will retain its present number. There are now thirty four wards in Chicago.

Under the Federal census of 1840, New York had North Carolina and Rhode Island. Since then Pennsylvania has gained 6. Massachusetts 5. Wisconsin 7. Michigan 9 and Illinois 15. Under this year's tain its present membership.

Barnacle officeholders were not unknown in old New York. In 1732 William Sharpas, who had been City Clerk for forty years, and continued to hold office some years subsequently, petitioned for an increase of salary. There was no civil service law at that period. The oldest New York officeholder at present is said to be J. T. Nagle, Chief of the Bureau of

Municipal Statistics The Indiana county which has the largest resident copulation of members of the Society of Friends is Wayne, the capital of which is the town of Richmond. Considerable dependence is being placed by some Democratic orators on defections from the Republican standard in Wayne through the antagonism of many of the older members of the Society of Friends to the prosecution of foreign wars. Wayne

county is usually Republican. National Republican League, 5,000,000 young men will be eligible this year to cast their first Presidential votes, or about 20 per cent of the full voting strength of the country. They have their estimate in the United States in that year 2,508,043 young men of the ages of 21 to 24, inclusive. Considering the increase in population during the last decade, they say that on Nov. 6 at least 5,000,000 young

men will cast their first Presidential votes. Benton McMillin, candidate for Governor of Ten-nessee in 1898, was elected by \$5,000 majority against his Republican opponent, Fowler. This year he is running for reflection against a Henderson county Republican, who is the nominee of the two Republican factions now united.

mustered 1,700 votes only in that State at the election of a year ago have determined to make no nominations but to remain in the middle of the road. The while vote of Iowa was 435.0 to last year, 5,000 less than in the preceding State election, and \$5,000 less than in the Presidential election of 1896.

BRIDGES WHILE THE TRAIN WAITS. York Central in Twenty Minutes.

From the Utica Daily Press.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning there was quite a novel experiment in bridge building at the East Creek station on the New York Central Railroad, about eight miles east of Little Falls. The bridge is No. 450 and it is built to carry off flood water when the East Canada Creek is frozen or the channel is choked The old bridge was 75 feet long and 60 feet wide, containing four tracks. In order not to delay traffic more than was absolutely necessary, the new bridge, which is a through plate girder bridge of steel, was constructed by the side of the old one. Both bridges were at an elevation of ten feet above grade. To facilitate moving them, both bridges were placed on car trucks under which rails were laid. A powerful locomotive was placed on the regular track and attached to heavy chains fastened o both bridges. These chains were passed around pulleys to give the bridge a sidewise motion. When everything was in readiness, the locomotive was started. As the old bridge was moved to the south, the new bridge, which weighs 250 tons, took its place. The old bridge

ROOSEVELT'S SOUTHERN BLOOD. Governor's Dashing Spirit Comes From His

Mother-Dael an Uncle Fought. The communication of Mr. Robert L. Rodgers of Atlanta, Ga., printed in last Thursday's Sun, in reference to Gov. Roosevelt's Southern ancestry, has attracted much attention in the large colony of Southern people now residing in New York. As Mr. Rodgers pointed out, Gov. Roosevelt is descended on his mother's stock. His great-grandfather, the patriotic and chivalrous old Gov. Archibald Bulloch of South Carolina, was one of the most spirited leaders in the agitation against British tyranny which resulted in the Declaration of Indenation. Major Bulloch, son of Gov. Archibald Bulloch and grandfather of Gov. Roosevelt, lived in Savannah prior to the war. His wife, Goy. Roosevelt's grandmother on his mother's side, was the widow of Mr. Elliott of Savannah, and it was in Savannah in the latter part of the decade prior to the war, when the Georgia seaport was noted as the home of the best type of the old Southern ante-bellum society, that Gov.

Poosevelt's father met Miss Martha Bulloch. daughter of the Major, and married her. now living in New York, where he has made his nunication to THE SUN.

The contract for renairing the asphalt pavement for the political meetings of either party, but this year

munication to The Sun.

Threw Gov. Roosevelt's mether very well when she was the beautiful Miss Martha, or Mattie, as she was called then, Bulloch, he said. "She was a remarkably beautiful young woman in those days, and as full of spirit and courage as she was beautiful. She was a fine horsewoman. I have always thought, and others who knew Miss Bulloch in Savannah have quite agreed with me, that it was from his mother that Gov. Roosevelt of this splendid dash and energy. Indeed, I have heard that his father was not a very robust man. But aside from that, those who knew Gov. Roosevelt and who knew Mrs. Roosevelt, ins mother, in her girlhood days cannot fall to see very strongly developed, characteristics in the son reminding thom of the mother.

"Gov. Roosevelt's mother had a half brother, Stewart A. Elliott, whom I knew very well wno figured in a tragedy which cust a gloom over his entire life from which he never thy the ling-residing on me for the double reason that I knew Elliott so well and becaute, from a distance, I was an event the double freshored it was in 1855 or 1856 I think. At that time there was a very right and puncilious code of honor among men in Savannah society. The foolish practice of dueling was in full vogue. Hardiy a month passed that Mrs. We were very cautious about their language and their comments. To overstep in conversation bounds which now, I am sorry to say, are all but observed to the remaining meant a duel as a duel almost as certainly meant somebody getting dillied. The duels were not of the French sort. An institution was above and their comments and ryou made the lusinuation it was assumed as a matter of course that you did it with the expectation of fighting him. In the same way the good mane of women was above all thrues sacred. To mention a woman's financial week of the considered a success. It is in fact scarcely more than a shadow of such a massive, dignificancy and the constitution of successing the present of the lines of the present of the lines of the present of the li

ments. To overstep in conversation bounds which now, I am sorry to say, are all but obliterated in men's conversation, then as inevitably meant a duel as a duel almost as certainly meant somebody getting killed. The duels were not of the French sort. An insinuation touching even remotely a man's veracity or his personal courage simply meant that you had to fight that man with deadly weapons, and if you made the insinuation it was assumed as a matter of course that you did it with the expectation of fighting him. In the same way the good name of women was above all things sacred. To mention a woman's name light—was to bring down swiftly and inevitably very serious consequences.

"Now, with conditions like this prevailing it was inevitable that there should be duelling builtes, who tried to create a fear of themselves among non-quarrelsome men. A young man named Daniels—whose first name I have forgotten—was one of this sort. His father before him, Major Daniels, was a noted duellist. Hoth were unpopular in Savannah because of this proclivity and both were in a measure rather drended. Daniels, the younger, and Stewart Filiott were both members of the same club. Eliott—Gov. Roosevelt's uncle, he would be—was of a very gentie, peaceful disposition. So much was this the case that there were those, the gentleman builty Daniels among them, who did not know the unfilinching, iron-

would be a superstance of the course and Daniels among them, who did not know the unflinching, ironnerved courage which lay back of the young fellow's quiet, conciliatory demeanor.

"There was no doubt in anybody's mind that Daniels wantonly provoked the difficulty he had one day in the club with Elliott. It occurred in the billiard room. I never heard the pretext on which Daniels began it, but at all events he insulted Elliott atroclously and wound it up by striking the young man across the back with a billiard cue.

"Of course maiott challenged him in due course and Daniels named rifles at twenty or twenty-five paces as the conditions. I have forcetten the exact distance, but I know it was

the gentle, magnanimous disposition of young Elliott manifested itself. He was a dead shot with a rifle. It was a favorite amusement with him to stand off at a surprising distance ane stuck in the ground and less than an incl

and with buillet after buillet slowly cut down a cane stuck in the ground and less than an inch in diameter.

"When Daniels named rifes as the weapons Elliott's chivulrous nature revolted at taking the advantage which this selection of weapons with which he was so skilful gave him. It was in entire violation of the code, but he wrote to Daniels telling him that he, Elliott, was a dead shot with the rife and offering to accept the choice of some other weapon that would make the chances more equal. To this manly and courteous proposal Daniels sent a reply that was brutally and coarsely insulting. It's general tenor was that Elliott was a coward and afraid to fight with rifles and that in boasting of his skill with the rifle he was a liar as well as a coward and was taking that method to get another weapon which would not frighten him so.

"Whatever computations Elliotthad hall vanished when he read thatinfamous note. His lips closed firmly together and he said very slowly and quietly: 'It that man misses me when he fires I will surely kill him now.' Elliott was engaged to be married at that time to Miss Lury Serrel, daughter of Gen Serrel. Frank Serrel, Miss Lury's brother, acted as Elliott's second. Dr. Anold, afterward Mayor of Savannah, was present on the field as one of the surgeons. The duelling ground was over on the other side of the river. Savannah was a small town and although an effort was made to keep the thing quiet it was no use. Two men so prominent in society as were the principals in this affair could not fight a duel without the whole town knowing about it Opposite the duelling ground on the city side of the river there were rather high bluffs which commanded the scene of action perfectly well. From the veranda of a house on these bluffs I saw the entire encounter with the ald of a pair of field glasses. I saw the men placed in position and saw the pause while walting for the signal. Then I saw a flash and puff of smoke from Daniel's rife and an instant afterward heard the sharp report. Elliott h yet fired. I looked experting to see him sink to the ground but he stood firm and motion-less I don't know how Daniels managed to miss him at that short range, but hedd it. I was told atterward by those present on the ground that the interval between Daniels's and Elliott's shots was but a mementary pause. But as I wutched the stene it appeared to me paunfully long. Then ame the flash, the smoke and report from Elliott's rife. I looked for Daniels, but he had dissippeared. I would only make out through the plasses a dark object on the ground toward which surgeons and seconds were running. Elliott had kept his word. Daniels was dead, shot squarely through the centre of the heart. Dr. Arnold old me afterward that Daniels leaped three feet in the air when he was struck at d was a dead man before the surgeons got to him.

The instant Elliott saw the effect of his shot he was half-crazed with grief. He statied to rush to the side of the surkaen man and had to be forcibly detained. He was hurried across the river to his home, where he was completely prostrated, lying on the floor mouning and accusing himself of murder. I had a little experience with him three or four months later. I went to the Georgia Millitary Academy at Marietta at commencement time. The hotel was crowded and I could not get a room. As I was tarting away to look for accommedation in a private house I met Elliott coming into the hotel. I told him I could not get a room.

"Yes you can, he said. I have a room here. Come to it and take my bed. I never sleep at night—never. I'd be glad to have you in there with me. I will be up and about all might, but I will be careful not to disturb you much. I can't sleep nights, old man, since that awful affair. I simply can't and that is all there is about it.

"And he couldn't, as I have afterward found. How he pulled through it I don't know. He looked very much broken and was hugaard and worn. But affairs, as have afterward he got back his spirit, though the tragedy haunted him all bis days. He married Miss Serr

Probably the Meanest of Men. From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

was hoved to the south, the new bridge, which weighs 250 tons, took its place. The old bridge was left by the side of the tracks, where it will be taken apart and removed at leisure. The new bridge having been put in place, went into use at once.

So quickly was the change made that the passenger tracks of the road were blocked but 20 minutes. The work was done under the direction of Clifford Lewis, Jr., who is pontifer, maximus on this division of the Central. This is the first time a bridge has been removed and replaced in this way on this road, and the operation was decidedly satisfactory and successful.

NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM NEEDED Present Building Merely a Shadow of What Is

Should Be-Year's Accessions. The annual report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and of the National Museum, just issued, shows the operations, conditions and expenditures of the Institution for the year ending June 30 last, and is a volume that scientists regard as of very great value. It shows that during the fiscal year there were side from old Southern Revolutionary War 1,441 accesssions, containing upward of 450,000 specimens, the largest number for any single year during the present decade. The total number of specimens recorded up to July 1, 1898, exceeds 4,000,000.

The number of visitors both to the Museum pendence and the upbuilding of the American | and the Smithsonian Institution during the year 1897-98 was smaller by nearly 150,000 than during the previous year, a result due in a measure to the national distractions growing out of the war with Spain. But it is also taken into account that the fiscal year 1893-97 included a Presidential inauguration, when there were tens of thousands of visitors to Washington, a certain percentage of whom looked in on the Smithsonian. In the anthropological department the ac-

ressions during the year were numerous and daughter of the Major, and married her.

An old-time Southern gentlen ar, a graduate portance is a collection of antiquities and eth-Harvard and a prominent member of the nological material, the bequest of the late Rev. old Savannah society in the fifties, who is W. Hallett Phillips of Washington to the Smithsonian Institution. This collection is not only of iome for many years, was among those who great extent, but of exceptional value to archwere much interested in Mr Rodgers's com- scological science, It contains 12,467 ancient relies, mainly stone implements from the Po-"I knew Gov. Roosevelt's mother very well tomac region, and too ethnological specimens

Sanford Talks to Columbia Freshmen on the

Importance of Athlettes. The annual meeting of the Columbia University freshmen to consider their place in college athletics was held in Schermerhorn Hall yesterday. Coach G. F. Sanford of the football team urged each man, no matter how weak or how strong he might be, to go into some form of athletics. "It isn't the size of a man that rankes him an athlete," he said, "but the muscles around a man's heart." It was decided to organize a class football team. H. J. Bogert, Jr., was elected manager. A golf team was also organized and A. J. Aken was chosen manager. Trainer Hjertberg and Capt. J. B. Smith, '01, spoke or the track team, and eight freshmen reported for cross country running in the afternoon.

Foreign Notes of Interest. This year's list of accidents in the Alps numbers 79, of which 53 resulted in instant death. Owing to the big vintage and the scarcity of casks

A cousin of Dr. Livingstone, Mrs. MacQueeny, who was Kate Living stone, is alive at the age of 104, at

during the 193 performances of "L'Aiglon" at the Theatre Sarah Bernhards Sims Reeves is \$2 years of age and still singlag. Though he was a choirmaster at 14, his first appearance on the stage was in 1839.

Shetland has had a wonderful herring catch this season, 320,400 crans, valued at over \$1,500,000. This is a record for all Scotland.

London has seen the biggest dog show of the century at the Alexandra Palace. It was held by the Ladies' Kennel Association, with 6,000 entries and \$50,000 worth of prizes.

An official map of Vesuvius on a scale of one in ten thousand has just been issued, being the first since 1876. A new plan in relief of the cone of the volcano has also been made. Paris's moving sidewelk, which has turned out to be the most striking feature of the 1900 exhibition,

rence of a case of childbirth to record. bull ring recently with the intercalation of a real bull

fight. The innovation was not successful, as the fight was not satisfactory to the audience. Catholic hierarchy in England with the appointment kammergut, has been converted into a Brahms mu-seum. It contains the composer's plane, several auto-

his friends. England's revolutionary heroes are being rehabili-tated. Cromwell's statue has been set up at West-minster, and now a statue of the great C mmoa-

of Threadneedle and Bishop gate streets, in London, is to be torn down to make room for a new building.

year-old blacksmith and church warden who recently climbed to the top of the church steeple and tied a village had refused to risk themselves. Hermann Grimm's successor as professor of the

history of art at Berin is Prof. H. inrich Thode of Heidelberg, whose wife is Richard Wagner's daughter. The cause of Hermann Grimm's retire-ment is had beauty ment is bad health. ago, and again after that of the Paris last year, the Trinity Brethren, the British lighthouse authorities, promised that a light would be put on the Manacles

old bell buoy that has been proved insufficient. performances and 200,000 visitors who paid \$300,000 for admission. The profits of the village from lodgers. the sale of trinkets and so forth were between \$750,oads have also profited, the latter showing a surplus

of \$2,500 000. Jeanne de Lestonnac, who was recently beatified by Pope Leo, has a strange pedigree for a Catholic saint. Her mother, Jeanne Eyquem de Montaigne was a Calvinist, while her uncle was Michel de Montaigne. the skeptic whose philosophy is summed up in the phrase. "Que sais je!" After being married and having borne seven children. Jeanne de Lestonnac, bu her husband's death, became a Cistercian nun and founded the order of the "Filles de Notre Dame."

Mr. Goschen's retirement from the Admir ity is at-tributed by the German newspapers to his having in-sisted that Capt. Prince Louis of Battenberg should represent the Admiralty at the funeral of Capt. the Hon. Maurice Bourke. The Prince refused on the ground that he was of royal rank, and was backed by the Queen. Mr. Goschen insisted and had his way, on account of the approaching election, but the